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On the ECONOMIC PROGRESS of NEW ZEALAND.

By ARCHIBALD HAMILTON, ESQ.

[Read before Section F, British Association, at Exeter, August, 1869.]

THE colony of New Zealand was founded in the year 1840. Prior to that date a number of Europeans, consisting of missionaries, whalers, and traders, had settled in various places, but chiefly at the Bay of Islands, where a considerable trade with New South Wales had been established. Besides which the New Zealand Company had, a year previously, anticipated the action of the Government and acquired land by purchase from the natives, with a view to independent colonisation.

Governor Hobson, acting under instructions from home, entered into a treaty, in 1840, with the principal natives and chiefs, whereby the sovereignty of the north island was ceded to the Crown, while that of the south (or middle) island was proclaimed by right of discovery.

In terms of the treaty the natives became subjects of the Crown—"the Queen of England extending to them her royal protection, "and imparting to them all the privileges of British subjects;"—in point of fact, we engaged to maintain law and order among the various tribes, and between them and the settlers; as well as to introduce commerce and civilisation, for which the natives were eager, having experienced the benefits thereof in the trade carried on at the Bay of Islands.

Another provision of the treaty was, that it guaranteed to the chiefs and tribes, individually and collectively, undisturbed possession of their land; while the Crown acquired the exclusive right of pre-emption over such land as the natives might at any time wish to sell. The Government thus became the sole buyers of land from the natives, which Government alone could resell to the colonists, —neither could the latter lease land from the natives, except through Government.

It is unnecessary that I should enter into the disputes of the New Zealand Company with the Governors and Colonial Office. The Company surrendered their charter in 1850. A constitution and representative institutions were granted to the colonists in 1852, with the express reservation, however, by the Imperial Government, of all control over native affairs. This continued until 1863, when the colonists were reluctantly induced to undertake that responsibility. Until then, the Crown pre-emptive rights

remained in force, subject to the direct control of the Imperial Government through the Colonial Governor; but another system has, since 1863, been adopted, to which I shall presently allude.

During the thirty years of its existence the progress of the colony has been unequalled, except, perhaps, by Victoria. The exports which in 1841 were 11,000*l.*, and in 1842 19,000*l.*, steadily increased to 4,650,000*l.* in 1867. The following table will show the progress of imports and exports, divided for convenience into averages of years:—

Average of	Total Imports.	Total Exports.
	£	£
4 years, 1841-44.....	139,000	33,000
5 " '45-49.....	193,000	77,000
5 " '53-57*	801,000	336,000
5 " '58-62.....	2,273,000	1,078,000
5 " '63-67.....	6,172,000	3,953,000
1 year, 1867	5,345,000	4,645,000

* 1850-51 returns wanting.

Gold now enters largely into the exports:—

	£
From 1857 to December 1866, the amount exported } was	11,800,000
During the year 1867 it was	2,700,000
Total exported from New Zealand to } December, 1867	14,500,000

Of this only 81,000*l.* was from the north; but during last year rich gold mines were discovered in the neighbourhood of Auckland, which are already being rapidly developed; and for the quarter ending 31st March, 1869, they yielded 131,273*l.* Being from quartz veins, these mines afford every prospect of steady employment and of becoming a regular branch of industry; besides which there are continual discoveries of gold fields in the north island, and the auriferous area is increasing every day.

The agricultural and pastoral, as might be expected, exhibit a growth corresponding with the commercial returns.

Year.	Acres Fenced.	Sheep.	Cattle.	Horses.
1851.....	41,000	233,000	35,000	3,000
'58.....	236,000	1,523,000	137,000	15,000
'61.....	410,000	2,761,000	193,000	28,000
'64.....	1,072,000	4,937,000	250,000	49,000
'67.....	3,456,000	8,419,000	313,000	66,000

In Appendix, Table Nos. I and II, will be found a more complete statement of commercial, agricultural, and pastoral returns, distinguishing the north island from the south.

The revenue and expenditure of the colony, for five years ending 1866, have been as follows :—

Year.	Gross Revenue.	Expenditure.
	£	£
1862.....	1,886,006	1,118,177
'63.....	1,380,836	1,757,092
'64.....	1,608,841	1,860,980
'65.....	1,525,827	2,906,332
'66.....	1,978,711	3,293,250

In the Appendix (Table No. III), is a statement showing the revenue from the years 1853-67, under the heads ordinary, territorial, and incidental—distinguishing the revenue of the north island from that of the whole colony. The ordinary revenue amounts to a tax of 5*l.* 12*s.* per head of the European population, exclusive of local burdens ; and, owing to the expenses of the wars with the natives, the colonial debt, exclusive of provincial loans, amounts to 3,500,000*l.*, with an annual charge of 242,000*l.*—say 2*1s.* 2*d.* per head of the European population.

According to the last colonial census, the European population, in 1867, stood thus :—

	Males.	Females.	Children 15 and under.	Total.
North Island.....	28,856	19,179	31,878	79,913
South „	62,728	28,720	47,307	138,755
Total	91,584	47,899	79,185	218,668

Appendix, No. V, is a table showing the distribution of employments among the white population—distinguishing the north island from the whole colony.

Appendix, Table No. IV, shows the number of emigrants from this country to New Zealand, from which it will be seen that the colony has relieved us from 111,306 of our superabundant population, independently of those who have re-emigrated thither from Australia.

Contrasted with these gratifying symptoms of progress, is the melancholy decrease in the native population, as shown in the subjoined estimates of their numbers :—

	Males.	Females.	Children 14 and under.	Total.
1848, estimated	—	—	—	100,000
'58 " 	31,667	24,303	—	56,049
'67 " 	15,432	12,780	10,323	38,535

It is to be observed that the whole native population resides in the north island, except 1,500 to 2,000, who are resident in the south.

On examining all the returns I can find of native population, which distinguish ages and sexes, I have arrived at the following comparative results; native children being taken at 14 years and under, and Europeans at 15 and under :—

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Proportion of natives per 1,000	433	326	137	104
" Europeans " ...	420	215	184	181

These figures indicate a population decreasing from natural causes, as compared with one that is increasing; the preponderance of adult males being even greater among the European than the native race.

Enough has been shown to prove the importance of the colony; but its rapid growth, hitherto, is a mere indication of its capabilities. Possessed of a fine climate and a fertile soil, well watered, and free from drought; provided with ample coal fields, the working of which is only just begun; and, independently of gold, with mineral wealth as yet almost untouched; indented with harbours, and having a geographical position of singular advantage for commerce: possessed, I say, of all these great natural resources, there can be no question as to the destiny in store for New Zealand. And, considering the critical state of our relations with the colony, I now propose to make a few remarks on the general subject of colonial policy, and to apply these to the case of New Zealand.

There can be no doubt that our relations with the colonies were much changed—1st, by the adoption of free trade, when the protective duties ceased, by which the United Kingdom and the colonies reciprocally favoured their produce and our manufactures; and, 2ndly, by the representative institutions and self-government, which were soon afterwards conceded to the colonies. The old policy of regulating and controlling everything from the Colonial Office in Downing Street having ceased, it followed that the imperial

expenditure on behalf of the colonies should cease also, as soon as each colony attains the power of protecting itself. Such appears to have become the settled policy of this country; and it has become an almost equally settled opinion, that colonies which have reached maturity should be encouraged to become independent States—so that, in such cases, the chief duty of the Colonial Office would seem to be, carefully to preserve such relations with the colonies as shall admit of the inevitable separation taking place in an amicable spirit. These opinions, though perfectly just in the main, I submit, require some limitation and are apt to be pushed to extremes. There are those indeed who advocate throwing off the colonies, as mere encumbrances and so many sources of expense.

It is argued that we should at all events retain our trade with the colonies, whether we cut them adrift or no; and in a recent despatch, one ground assigned by the Colonial Office for refusing aid to New Zealand is, that the Imperial Government derives no tribute from the colony. This was no hasty remark to a deputation, but occurs in a despatch deliberately concocted in the Colonial Office. For my part, I regard it as the merest assumption that we should fully preserve our trade in the case supposed. So long as they continue ours, the colonies are identified with the policy of free trade: but if independent, no one can foresee what commercial alliances and restrictive tariffs they might adopt. Take the case of the United States. Vast as our trade with that country is at present, there is no doubt our exports would be much increased were the Americans to adopt free trade, instead of their present protective, and in many cases prohibitive, duties. In confirmation of this, I find that in 1861, when the last colonial census was taken, our exports to the North American colonies amounted to 31s. 2d. per head of their population; whereas to the United States it was only 13s. 11d. per head, slaves inclusive; and 15s. 11d. per head exclusive of slaves. I take the year of the American census, 1860; one favourable for comparison, being prior to the civil war. Now the United States is incomparably a wealthier country than our American colonies, and the obvious inference is, that with free trade our exports to the States ought to exceed per head the rate of the colonies, instead of being only one half.

As to the question of drawing tribute from our colonies, surely it was settled a hundred years ago, when the United States declared their independence.

It would be difficult to say what is the money value of a colony; but instead of tribute, I should rather be inclined to value it by the amount of our exports thereto. Now the Australian and New Zealand colonies, all established within fifty years, took nearly 15 millions sterling of our exports in the year 1866; and this

amount, in some shape or other, went to swell the aggregate income of the United Kingdom. In the year 1866, New Zealand took 2,737,700*l.* of our exports, being 10*l.* 12*s.* 10*d.* per head of the entire population. For further particulars, see Table No. IV, in Appendix.

In the event of war, it would surely be an advantage to have so many colonial ports open to us all over the world, which, if independent, would become neutral ports; a point of the utmost importance, considering that steamers must play the chief part in the next maritime war. In the case of New Zealand this becomes of vital consequence, on account of its coal mines, as well as its position and numerous harbours. If our colonies are prematurely cast off, we shall assuredly lose much of their sympathy, and with it all chance of assistance in case of need.

I shall not here dwell upon the indirect advantages which we derive from our colonies; none the less real because they have been described as mere sentimental considerations; but indeed the sympathy of the colonists is to be valued for other reasons, not altogether of a sentimental nature. Not only do the colonists look upon England as "Home," and maintain connections which are constantly being renewed and strengthened, but many of the more successful among them are induced to return to England with the fortunes they have accumulated in the colonies, to benefit the people of this country by their expenditure.

Furthermore, the value of colonies as fields for emigration must not be overlooked. Of late years, and until quite recently, we have not heard much of our "surplus population:" in a great measure because of the relief which has been afforded by emigration, thereby not only decreasing the pressure at home, but creating employment for those who remain behind. During the last forty-four years Australia and New Zealand have taken off 956,457—nearly one million—of our surplus: and this without expense to the mother country.

So far, therefore, from regarding our colonies as encumbrances, I contend rather that we should continue to plant new colonies, until the great continent of Australia, at present only partially occupied, shall have been completely fringed round with British settlements. And if, in fifty years hence, we shall thereby have added another 15 millions per annum to our aggregate income, and found profitable employment for another million of our surplus hands—surely the expense of founding, and helping for a time to maintain, these future colonies, will have been well laid out. At the same time, I fully admit that as colonies gain strength they should defray all charges of their own government and defence, and when they reach maturity they are undoubtedly entitled, if so inclined, to become sovereign States. All that I contend for is,

that these general principles, however sound in the abstract, cannot be indiscriminately applied. If we would avoid harshness and injustice, regard must be had to existing circumstances in various colonies, which have arisen and are due to an opposite policy, which we have ourselves heretofore enforced and acted upon. But, in truth, no general rule can be laid down, as the circumstances of each colony differ from those of others. For example, the Dominion of Canada, though without an internal enemy, borders on the United States, and may become involved in our quarrels. Australia has nothing to fear from neighbours, aboriginal or civilised. On the other hand, the Cape has had, and New Zealand now has, serious difficulties with the aborigines. In the colonies of Ceylon, Singapore, and Hong Kong, there are simply no British settlers, in the ordinary sense of the word.

I submit, therefore, that we cannot adopt for our policy the indiscriminate withdrawal of all assistance from our colonies. We must decide each case according to its merits, and we must scrupulously observe every reasonable obligation to the colonists, while it is our sacred duty to fulfil every engagement with the natives.

To apply these general principles to the case of New Zealand. It appears to me the colonists have great reason to complain of the treatment they have received; and of this any candid person, who will look into the matter, can satisfy himself. As a consequence the relations between the Colonial Office and the colony have become truly unfortunate, being little better than snubbing on the one side and snarling on the other. In theory, no doubt, our minister for the colonies rules the Colonial Office, and is responsible to Parliament and the public. But the fact is, what with the frequent changes of ministry, the pressure of business on the House of Commons, public attention absorbed in important questions nearer home, added to the general ignorance of and indifference as to colonial matters; it so happens that the Colonial Office is, for all practical purposes, absolutely free from check or control. The officials deal as they please with the interests of communities which are destined ere long to become powerful empires. Occasionally, therefore, we have been startled by finding ourselves involved in an expensive war, possibly of doubtful justice, but certain to yield us no credit; and at present we seem bent on ridding ourselves of these annoyances at all hazards, without reference to justice or sound policy.

I can but hastily glance at the wars with the Maories, and the interminable disputes to which they have given rise. I have already stated that the affairs of the colony were controlled from home until 1852, when a representative constitution was ceded; but even then, the conduct of native affairs was jealously reserved by the Imperial

Government. Most important of all, the Crown reserved the monopoly of buying land from the natives. The purchases were made often at a few pence per acre, and resold to the colonists, first at 20s. per acre, and subsequently at an upset price of 10s. per acre. With a shrewd and intelligent people like the Maories, this could not fail to breed discontent; they formed among themselves a land league, and the war which began in 1860, and has continued with intervals ever since, originated in a dispute about a Government purchase of land. Speaking broadly, I may say that all hostilities with the natives since 1844 have been, in one way or another, traceable to disputes about land.

In consequence of these troubles, the Imperial Government had several times pressed the colonists to undertake the management of native affairs, which, however, the latter declined. But in 1863, when the responsibility was eventually, though most reluctantly, accepted by the colonists, "in consideration of the thoroughly efficient aid which Her Majesty's Government was then affording for the suppression of the native rebellion, and relying upon the cordial co-operation of the Imperial Government for the future." The thoroughly efficient aid referred to, consisted of an army of 10,000 soldiers, which, together with a naval brigade and colonial levies, made up a total force of from 15,000 to 17,000 men. The colony raised a loan of three millions to contribute their share of the expense, in the full belief that here was a great opportunity to convince the natives of the utter hopelessness of war with the white man: and that by cutting military roads through the island, the interior resources of the country would be opened out, and peace rendered permanently secure. Unfortunately, however, this imposing force accomplished nothing. No roads were opened, and no serious impression was made on the enemy—insignificant in point of numbers as they were; for it is believed that there were never more than 2,000 or 2,500 men in arms, opposed to our 17,000. In our military annals there are several disastrous chapters; but with the full recollection of Walcheren, New Orleans, Cabul, and the Crimea, I venture to say that nothing has been so ignominious as the result of our operations in New Zealand. War, it is true, was carried on by the generals in command with great vigour, though not against the Maori, but against the Governor, whose province was invaded with considerable success. Fortunately for those implicated there was no great sacrifice of life, so that their doings escaped investigation, but the expenditure of money was enormous, and the proportion borne by the colony all but ruinous; while it proved so distasteful to the Home Government, that a demand was made on the colony for payment in future at the rate of 40*l.* per soldier per annum. This the colonists declined, and in so doing they were right. To be effective,

the military force should obviously be at the disposition of the Colonial Government; but as the British army can be expected to act only under orders from home, the colonists were in fact asked to pay for soldiers over whom they had no control; and they had already suffered enough from the effects of divided counsels and disputes between the Governor and commanders. The troops were accordingly removed, all save one regiment, which is now under orders to leave, and will have left at a most critical period. The services of this regiment by express orders from home, have been limited to garrisoning the towns; this, however, has set free the colonial levies to meet the enemy in the field, or follow him into the bush. Without entering into the question as to whether this one regiment should be allowed to remain, it is at least obvious that one time may be more fitting for its removal than another; and its withdrawal in the very crisis of the war, it is feared, may have a serious effect on the neutral and wavering portion of the natives; the proposal has been successively disapproved by the colonists, the Governor, the Commander of the forces, the Admiral on the station, and finally by the Duke of Cambridge; nevertheless positive orders have gone from the Colonial Office for its removal, and by this time it may be on its way home.

The last request on behalf of the colonists is that the Imperial Government will assist them by guaranteeing a loan of a million and a half, in order that they may raise and maintain a force specially disciplined and trained for the peculiar warfare. It is believed that 2,000 men will suffice to reduce the hostile natives to order, a task in which 10,000 regulars failed, but it is estimated this force must be maintained for seven years at an expense of 200,000*l.* per annum. By these means it is believed the natives will at length become convinced of the hopeless struggle in which they have embarked. The neutrals will become friendly, and the Maories themselves will put down the hostile faction. This moderate request to have a loan of 1½ millions guaranteed has been declined, and the colonists have been in substance told by the Colonial Office, that if the settlers in the north island are driven into the sea, they must accept their fate. It is a matter of importance to the colonists, if they are to be cut off from substantial aid of any kind, that they shall be enabled to raise funds on moderate terms—say at 3 per cent. instead of 6 per cent. or upwards: since we must recollect that already their taxation amounts to 5*l.* 12*s.* per head, exclusive of local burdens, as compared with 2*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.* in England, also exclusive of local taxation.

The guarantee would eventually have cost the Imperial Government nothing, but it would have been a trifling consideration to a country like this, even if we had to contribute the amount outright,

in the honorable fulfilment of our engagements to the natives, no less than to the colonists. The money assuredly would be well laid out, in comparison with what we have recently expended in the maintenance of our honour in Abyssinia. Nor would it be without precedent: we have recently guaranteed Canada—to say nothing of Greeks and Turks—the recollection of which cannot but leave a bitter sense of injustice on the minds of the New Zealanders.

It would be well to consider what is likely to be the result of the Colonial Office leaving the natives and the colonists to their fate. The first effect of this narrow and selfish policy is already becoming manifest. The settlers in the south island, where it may be said there are no natives, already begin to urge, “if this be no affair of the Imperial Government, neither is it of ours—let us have separation, and leave the settlers in the north to fight their own battles.”

This is the more significant because the Colonial Parliament consists of forty-three members from the south, against thirty-three members from the north island, including four Maori representatives. On the other hand, the effect of this on the natives must be taken into account: they are keen politicians, and perfectly understand the discussions which take place in the Colonial Parliament and newspapers. The reduction of the regular army to one regiment has already been the means of prolonging the war by strengthening the hostile section of the natives; and if the colonists in the north are hereafter to depend on themselves alone, there is too much reason to fear that the neutral Maories will become hostile, if indeed there should not be a general combination of the native tribes; even now the neutrality is of a very questionable description.

As already said, the white population of the north island is 80,000 against 38,000 Maories. And while I utterly disbelieve the possibility of the natives driving the colonists into the sea, still the struggle would by no means be so unequal as those numbers would imply. Of the native population there are 15,000 adult males, and, considering the assistance rendered by their women in war, I shall allow only 1,000 for aged men, leaving equal to 14,000 fighting men, innured to bush warfare: for commissariat they are able to subsist, as their ancestors did, on fern roots, everywhere provided by nature. Of the colonists there are in the north 28,856 adult males, though by no means all fighting men. Of these 7,657 are upwards of 40 years, leaving 21,200 of the fighting age, say from 15 to 40 years. Having regard to the Table No. V of occupations, it would perhaps be no extravagant supposition that two-thirds of these never had a rifle in their hands; and in fact 5,550 of them reside in the four principal towns, many of whom could not possibly be spared from their daily avocations. Besides which, we must bear in

mind that a still greater number of the colonists have no special tie to the north island, and may be expected in any extremity to remove to the south island or to Australia. Taking everything into consideration, I therefore think that from the 21,200 men of the fighting age, we must strike off one-third as unfit for service in the field, unable to leave their employment, or likely to leave: there would thus remain 14,000 colonists as against an equal number of natives effective. To recapitulate this estimate shortly:—

	Males.
NATIVE ADULTS in North Island	15,000
Deduct for aged men, regard being had to the services rendered by their women	1,000
Effective Warriors.....	<u>14,000</u>
EUROPEAN ADULTS in North Island	28,856
Deduct, above 40 years of age.....	7,656
„ unfit for service and likely to leave	7,000
	<u>14,656</u>
Capable of bearing arms	<u>14,200</u>

Nevertheless, under any circumstances, even if abandoned by the Imperial Government, and by their brethren in the south, I have no fear that the colonists will be driven into the sea; outlying settlements may be abandoned, and the settlers be driven into the towns, the fruits of their industry destroyed, and their homesteads burnt down; our feelings may be harrowed from time to time, as they have been already, by news of women and children ruthlessly massacred; and we may have to contrast the rapid progress of the last thirty years with its destruction still more rapid; but in the end the European will no doubt prevail, though it can be only at the frightful cost of a war of races, ending in Maori extermination.

It is frequently asserted that, under any circumstances, the natives must disappear before the advance of European civilisation; that they are a doomed race. For the sake of humanity, I trust that some means may be found of terminating the present state of chronic hostilities, so that there may still be a fair opportunity for preserving by far the finest and most intellectual race with whom Anglo-Saxon colonists have yet come into contact. There is ample room for both: no wide extent of country is required for hunting ground: and a glance at the map will show how small a portion of the island has been yet appropriated.

It is admitted on all sides that the colonists have been most anxious to live in peace with the entire race; as in fact they have always done with the friendly tribes, hitherto about one-third of the native population. The Colonial Government expends about 60,000*l.*

annually for native purposes ; the natives have equal electoral privileges ; and four Maori constituencies have been created, which send four of themselves to the House of Representatives. When the conduct of native affairs was forced upon the Colonial Government by the Colonial Office in 1863, the Government ceased to be the sole buyers of land from the natives ; the monopoly, though no doubt benevolent in its intention, having been found mischievous in its results ;—and in its stead native land courts have been instituted, presided over by Europeans, but assisted by native assessors. After investigation of title, crown grants are issued, and the land is dealt with as the owners (whether white or coloured) think proper. These courts have been successful so far, and are valuable as a means of individualising titles, instead of the tribal or communistic tenure which has hitherto obtained among the natives ; and the courts are thereby gradually sapping the influence of the chiefs.

Those of the friendly natives who have availed themselves of the land courts have benefited greatly by the same, and have sold or leased portions of their land to their entire satisfaction. Many of their town and suburban reserves have become extremely valuable ; and one small tribe is said to be in receipt of 26,000*l.* a-year for leased land. By these and similar means for the promotion of their welfare, and especially by education, it is hoped that the decrease of the native race may still be arrested. But for these endeavours to be successful, it is necessary, by a sustained effort, to put an end to the present chronic state of hostilities—an object which can only be attained by convincing the natives, once for all, of the utter hopelessness of their attempts to drive the white man from the island.

I earnestly trust the policy of the Colonial Office may be reversed while there is yet time. It is neither consistent with honor or sound policy, still less with justice and humanity, that the two races in the north island should be left to a life and death struggle. We owe a duty to the native, no less than to the colonist, and cannot wash our hands of the business, if we would ;—the attempt to do so will assuredly lead to a war of extermination, and the blood of the Maori will be upon our conscience :—while as regards the colonists, we shall leave to our successors an inheritance of hatred and ill-will, such as we have, even until our own time, experienced from the United States.

APPENDIX.

I.—Commercial Returns of New Zealand.

Year.	Imports.			Exports.		
	North.	South.	Total.	North.	South.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853....	451,400	146,400	597,800	264,900	38,400	303,300
'54....	660,200	231,000	891,200	278,000	42,900	320,900
'55....	585,100	228,400	813,500	250,300	115,600	365,900
1856....	477,200	233,700	710,900	209,800	108,600	318,400
'57....	610,900	382,100	993,000	199,900	169,500	369,400
'58....	661,700	479,600	1,141,300	217,500	240,500	458,000
'59....	806,300	744,700	1,551,000	256,600	294,900	551,500
'60....	768,100	780,200	1,548,300	250,400	338,600	589,000
1861....	937,400	1,556,400	2,493,800	212,500	1,157,700	1,370,200
'62....	1,273,300	3,352,800	4,626,100	266,500	2,156,200	2,422,700
'63....	1,487,700	5,537,000	7,024,700	374,900	3,110,500	3,485,400
'64....	2,845,900	4,154,700	7,000,600	638,200	2,763,500	3,401,700
'65....	2,568,000	3,027,000	5,595,000	434,400	3,278,800	3,713,200
1866....	2,003,300	3,891,600	5,894,900	515,600	4,004,500	4,520,100
'67....	1,469,200	3,875,400	5,344,600	570,700	4,074,000	4,644,700

II.—Agricultural and Pastoral Returns of New Zealand.

Year.	Acres Fenced.			Sheep.		
	North.	South.	Total.	North.	South.	Total.
1851....	26,800	13,800	40,600	77,800	155,200	233,000
'58 ..	148,100	87,400	235,500	230,800	1,292,500	1,523,300
'61....	230,600	179,200	409,800	638,800	2,122,800	2,761,600
'64....	330,300	742,100	1,072,400	1,034,100	3,903,200	4,937,300
'67....	740,200	2,715,400	3,455,600	1,787,700	6,630,900	8,418,600

Year.	Cattle.			Horses.		
	North.	South.	Total.	North.	South.	Total.
1851....	23,700	11,100	34,800	1,900	1,000	2,900
'58....	71,600	65,600	137,200	7,500	7,400	14,900
'61....	96,300	97,000	193,300	12,800	15,500	28,300
'64....	110,300	139,500	249,800	18,300	31,100	49,400
'67....	124,500	188,300	312,800	25,500	40,200	65,700

III.—*Revenue of New Zealand.*

Year.	North Island only.			Whole Colony.			
	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Total.	Ordinary.	Territorial.	Incidental.	Total.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1853....	64,000	53,000	117,000	80,000	67,000	3,000	150,000
'54....	87,000	114,000	201,000	111,000	181,000	1,000	293,000
'55....	86,000	33,000	119,000	111,000	62,000	2,000	175,000
1856....	80,000	29,000	109,000	108,000	76,000	4,000	188,000
'57....	104,000	38,000	142,000	154,000	91,000	3,000	248,000
'58....	116,000	50,000	166,000	179,000	162,000	1,000	342,000
'59....	125,000	56,000	181,000	208,000	242,000	10,000	460,000
'60....	130,000	61,000	191,000	233,000	216,000	16,000	465,000
1861....	156,000	75,000	231,000	324,000	347,000	20,000	691,000
'62....	175,000	57,000	232,000	508,000	607,000	71,000	1,186,000
'63....	207,000	48,000	255,000	743,000	524,000	114,000	1,381,000
'64....	306,000	80,000	386,000	816,000	715,000	78,000	1,609,000
'65....	385,000	80,000	465,000	937,000	500,000	89,000	1,526,000
1866....	378,000	62,000	440,000	1,086,000	776,000	116,000	1,978,000
'67....	376,000	51,000	427,000	1,226,000	562,000	77,000	1,865,000

IV.—*Showing Exports and Emigration from United Kingdom to New Zealand.*

Year.	Exports.	Emigrants.
	£	No.
1840.....	—	1,458
1841.....	—	3,901
'42.....	—	3,064
'43.....	—	343
'44.....	—	68
'45.....	—	14
1846.....	—	6
'47.....	—	316
'48.....	—	751
'49.....	—	1,825
'50.....	102,200	2,005
1851.....	146,800	2,677
'52.....	334,200	1,718
'53.....	202,800	1,420
'54.....	384,100	1,050
'55.....	328,900	2,301
1856.....	309,600	4,004
'57.....	460,300	3,807
'58.....	532,600	5,872
'59.....	842,300	8,558
'60.....	870,600	5,242
1861.....	1,011,600	4,555
'62.....	1,653,900	11,440
'63.....	2,694,900	13,919
'64.....	3,259,200	11,970
'65.....	2,607,000	7,037
1866.....	2,737,700	4,298
'67.....	2,779,500	3,984
'68.....	—	3,703
Total	—	111,306

V.—*Occupation of Whites in New Zealand, according to the Colonial Returns, 1867.*

Occupations.	North Island.	South Island.	Total.
Trade, &c.	3,068	7,126	10,194
Agriculture, &c.	7,104	11,759	18,863
Mechanics	5,484	8,211	13,695
Mining	1,813	18,559	20,372
Professions	996	1,214	2,210
Labourers	5,400	7,625	13,025
Domestic.....	2,571	4,688	7,259
Miscellaneous	2,056	4,827	6,883
Mariners	1,439	2,098	3,537
No occupation	49,982	72,648	122,630
Total	79,913	138,755	218,668

VI.—*Ratio of Distribution of Occupations in New Zealand.*

Occupations.	North Island.	South Island.	Total.
Trade, &c.	3·82	5·13	4·66
Agriculture, &c.	8·87	8·46	8·63
Mechanics	6·85	5·90	6·26
Mining	2·26	13·35	9·32
Professions	1·24	·87	1·01
Labourers	6·75	5·49	5·96
Domestic.....	3·21	3·37	3·32
Miscellaneous	2·56	3·47	3·15
Mariners	1·78	1·51	1·62
No occupation, women and children }	62·66	52·45	56·07
Total	100·00	100·00	100·00